

SAMPLE OF OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Special Election, Tuesday, September 3, 1912.
Amendments to the Constitution.To vote FOR any amendment place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "Yes" opposite the title of such amendment.
To vote AGAINST any amendment place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "No" opposite the title of such amendment.

1	YES	Art. I, Sec. 5.
	NO	Reform in Civil Jury System.
2	YES	Art. I, Sec. 9.
	NO	Abolition of Capital Punishment.
3	YES	Art. I, Sec. 10.
	NO	Depositions by State and Comment on Failure of Accused to Testify in Criminal Cases.
4	YES	Art. I, Sec. 16.
	NO	Suits Against the State.
5	YES	Art. I, Sec. 19a.
	NO	Damage for Wrongful Death.
6	YES	Art. II, Sec. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1f and 1g.
	NO	Initiative and Referendum.
7	YES	Art. II, Sec. 8.
	NO	Investigations by each House of General Assembly.
8	YES	Art. II, Sec. 16.
	NO	Limiting Veto Power of Governor.
9	YES	Art. II, Sec. 33.
	NO	Mechanics' and Builders' Liens.
10	YES	Art. II, Sec. 34.
	NO	Welfare of Employees.
11	YES	Art. II, Sec. 35.
	NO	Workmen's Compensation.
12	YES	Art. II, Sec. 36.
	NO	Conservation of Natural Resources.
13	YES	Art. II, Sec. 37.
	NO	Eight Hour Day on Public Work.
14	YES	Art. II, Sec. 38.
	NO	Removal of Officials.
15	YES	Art. II, Sec. 39.
	NO	Regulating Expert Testimony in Criminal Trials.
16	YES	Art. II, Sec. 40.
	NO	Registering and Warranting Land Titles.
17	YES	Art. II, Sec. 41.
	NO	Abolishing Prison Contract Labor.
18	YES	Art. III, Sec. 8.
	NO	Limiting Power of General Assembly in Extra Sessions.
19	YES	Art. IV, Secs. 1, 2 and 6.
	NO	Change in Judicial System.
20	YES	Art. IV, Secs. 3, 7, 12 and 15.
	NO	Judge of Court of Common Pleas for Each County.
21	YES	Art. IV, Sec. 9.
	NO	Abolition of Justices of the Peace in Certain Cities.
22	YES	Art. IV, Sec. 21.
	NO	Contempt Proceedings and Injunctions.
23	YES	Art. V, Sec. 1.
	NO	Woman's Suffrage.
24	YES	Art. V, Sec. 1.
	NO	Omitting word "White."
25	YES	Art. V, Sec. 2.
	NO	Use of Voting Machines.
26	YES	Art. V, Sec. 7.
	NO	Primary Elections.
27	YES	Art. VI, Sec. 3.
	NO	Organization of Boards of Education.
28	YES	Art. VI, Sec. 4.
	NO	Creating the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction to replace State Commissioner of Common Schools.
29	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 1.
	NO	To Extend State Bond Limit to Fifty Million Dollars for Inter-County Wagon Roads.
30	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 6.
	NO	Regulating Insurance.
31	YES	Art. VIII, Sec. 12.
	NO	Abolishing Board of Public Works.
32	YES	Art. XII, Secs. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
	NO	Taxation of State and Municipal Bonds, Inheritances, Incomes, Franchises and Production of Minerals.
33	YES	Art. XIII, Sec. 2.
	NO	Regulation of Corporations and Sale of Personal Property.
34	YES	Art. XIII, Sec. 3.
	NO	Double Liability of Bank Stockholders and Inspection of Private Banks.
35	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 2.
	NO	Regulating State Printing.
36	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 4.
	NO	Eligibility of Women to Certain Offices.
37	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 10.
	NO	Civil Service.
38	YES	Art. XV, Sec. 11.
	NO	Out-Door Advertising.
39	YES	Art. XVI, Secs. 1, 2 and 3.
	NO	Methods of Submitting Amendments to the Constitution.
40	YES	Art. XVIII, Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
	NO	Municipal Home Rule.
41	YES	
	NO	Schedule of Amendments.

Intoxicating Liquors.
To vote FOR license to traffic in intoxicating liquors place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "Yes" opposite the title of such amendment.
To vote AGAINST license to traffic in intoxicating liquors place a cross mark in the blank space to the left of the word "No" opposite the title of such amendment.

For License to Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.
Against License to Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

This is the Ballot for Next Tuesday, Sept. 3.

(MARK AND TAKE IT TO THE POLLS)

The Delegates of Ohio's Fourth Constitutional Convention Await With Hope of Approval the Verdict of a Sovereign People

THE GOSPEL OF THE SUGAR BEET

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Preaches It to Farmers.

A WONDERFUL TRANSFORMER.

"Wherever the Sugar Beet is Cultivated," Dr. Wiley Declares, "the Farmers Are All Prosperous"—America Fully Fifty Years Behind Europe in Agriculture.

"Farming practices in vogue upon a great majority of the cultivated tracts in America are obsolete," declares Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief chemist of the department of agriculture. "In agriculture we are fully fifty years behind Europe, and the better utilization of our farm resources is one of the most important problems before the country."

Agricultural scientists engaged in government work agree that this is a moderate statement of a condition that they recognize as one of menacing proportions. It is based on cold facts, for, while politicians of a certain class are wont to refer to the United States as "the granary of the world," statistics show that so far from "feeding the starving hordes of Europe" this country is rapidly being outdistanced in agricultural production by the supposedly effete nations of the older continent. Not only is it true that the farm output of the United States has failed to keep pace with the growth in population, but it is equally the case also that as compared with the countries of Europe we are losing ground steadily as an agricultural nation. This is the situation that the former chief chem-



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

ist, speaking, as he points out, as a practical farmer, believes should be brought forcibly before the people of the country.

In the popular mind Dr. Wiley has become so closely identified with the pure food laws that the public is accustomed to think of him merely as a sort of superior chemical policeman who has been guarding the general health by preventing unscrupulous persons from selling such things as stale pickles, or mashed apple skins and cotton seeds labeled currant jelly, or a mixture of sugar, water, opium and alcohol as a cure-all and general regenerator of mankind. But his proudest laurels have been won as an agricultural scientist, and for over forty years he has devoted his life to a study of these two allied subjects of encouraging agricultural development and protecting the public health.

Since his retirement from the government service Dr. Wiley likes to describe himself as a farmer. He gives as much as possible of his time and attention to his own farm in Loudon county, Va. In addition, he maintains an office in Washington which is the headquarters of his activities as consulting editor, lecturer and pure food expert. He is one of the busiest men in Washington. His multifarious activities leave him little time to submit to interviewers, but he is willing always to talk about his hobby, scientific agricultural production.

"Old fashioned, slipshod methods of producing wheat and cotton and corn are still in vogue in over 95 per cent of the country devoted to these industries," said Dr. Wiley, condemning the methods of our late farming methods. "The growing of these crops until within a few years could not have been ranked as agriculture, but should have been described as highway robbery of the soil. As a result the average production per acre of these crops has fallen to a minimum."

"Farming, for one thing, must be made more attractive. It should be made more profitable. This will be done as our farmers learn more thoroughly the principles of intensive cultivation and get a knowledge of the methods of feeding the soil and of the rotation of crops."

"To this end I have been preaching for the past thirty years the gospel of the sugar beet."

"The production of the sugar beet requires the highest style of intensive culture that science has been able to suggest. The principles of feeding the sugar crops, the methods of culture and handling, the attention and skill of the workers, are such as to create in every field and factory devoted to sugar culture an agricultural experiment station of the highest type. The soil and climatic conditions in the greater part of the United States are thoroughly favorable to beet culture, and America is the greatest sugar market in the world."

"In the case of the sugar beet the crops which are grown in rotation with it yield very much larger returns than when the old fashioned system of agriculture prevailed. The reflex action of this influence becomes a benefit to American agriculture the value of which it would be difficult to measure in dollars and cents."

Dr. Wiley proceeded to give a graphic picture of how the sugar beet transforms as by a fairy wand farming and farm life.

"Wherever the sugar beet is cultivated," he continued, "the farmers are all prosperous, no matter what kind of other crops they raise. The beet generally improves the productivity of the soil in all kinds of agriculture. It causes the employment of more labor and indirectly benefits commerce and transportation and produces in every community conditions of prosperity in agriculture which it would be difficult to bring about in any other way."

"The scientific principles of agriculture must be fully understood in order to grow sugar beets with success. These principles are essentially the same for all kinds of agriculture. By teaching them the culture of the sugar beet becomes a general blessing to all. In beet growing communities the farmer's fields become richer, weeds grow less numerous, fences are improved, barns are painted or whitewashed and kept in a neat condition, bathrooms are built in the houses, and farm life becomes more attractive and profitable to the farmer, his wife and his children. The necessities of transportation bring good roads. Good roads bring visitors. The increased activity adds additional value to the farm, and in a few years the farmer is surprised to find the land worth double what it was before beet culture was introduced."

"The culture of the beet brings into the neighborhood the large sugar factory using fuel and other raw material and with its complement of laborers and experts, thus giving a better and more profitable market to the surrounding farmers for all their products. The factory being close at hand, its operators are likely to keep in friendly touch with the farmers and to work in close co-operation with them for general improvements."

"One of the best things about sugar beet culture from the point of view of agricultural improvement is that it fits in so perfectly with dairying and stock growing. It is, of course, one of the elementary facts of practical dairying that the rearing and keeping of live stock afford the easiest, cheapest and most natural means of improving the fertility of the soil."

"The residual pulp from the sugar beet, after the factory has extracted the saccharine matter, is a valuable and wholesome food for cattle and other farm animals, and the by-product of molasses, when mixed with other foods, fattens and improves the appearance and value of the cattle. The farmer incidentally finds himself getting larger quantities of manure, in better condition, than ever before. He learns to be more careful about preserving this natural fertilizer."

"Sugar beet culture should be encouraged not only as an aid to agriculture, but for the product itself. Sugar is a most valuable food element, and we are learning to consume more of it every year. It is, of course, only a partial food, giving heat and energy and building up the fatty tissues, but not building muscle or bone or restoring waste. It is a most abundant and delectable fuel for the human machine. It is particularly valuable for a man engaged in hard physical labor."

"The sugar beet, then, is a great factor in making farm life more attractive. But farming is at best a struggling occupation. The farmer should have a fair chance in the markets, governed by supply and demand as to rise and fall, and not have everything he grows and everything he buys manipulated as to price by people who have nobody's interest at heart but their own. The farmer cannot sell a steer today or a bushel of wheat or a bushel of corn at a price governed by supply and demand."

"While the yield from our tilled lands is far below what it should be and far below what it may become with intelligent effort and while the returns which the farmer receives from his labor and investment are still too meager, I do not see in this situation any reason for discouragement. Instead it should be a spur to greater and more systematic effort. The conditions of country living have been vastly improved in the past forty years and are improving all the time. Through the activities of the federal and state governments, through the work of educational institutions and through a variety of other efforts I believe that the standards of cultivation will be surely if slowly raised. I want to see the farmers prosper more in accordance with their due in a material way, but there are rewards in a farmer's life that money cannot buy. Though the recognition may be slow in coming, it surely will be recognized in time that agriculture is the cornerstone of our national prosperity and development and that it should be encouraged accordingly."

SETTLEMENTS

For Hearing in Probate Court of Knox County, Ohio, viz:

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Eli A. Wolfe, administrator of Frank Allen.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
Fourth partial account of Eli A. Wolfe, guardian of William B. Hayes.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
Third and final account of Lewis B. Houck, guardian of Hiram and Barney Davis.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
Fifth and final account of Marvin F. Dudgeon, guardian of Mary Jane Dudgeon.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Lulu M. Belt, guardian of Elmer M. Belt.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First partial account of Frank E. White, trustee of Ellen Penhorwood, under will of Lewis White, deceased.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Perah Boner, executrix of Weller Boner.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of J. M. Blocher, administrator of Dee Blocher.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of L. W. Mulhane, executor of Sarah Barrett.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Emma L. Safford, executrix of Henry Vigor.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Lee D. Ashburn, administrator of William Ashburn.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Jennie Haines, trustee of Homer D. Burson, under will of James Burson, deceased.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First partial account of Alfred and W. H. Fish, trustees of Mary H. Fish, under will of William Fish, deceased.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First and final account of Henry Ogborn, administrator of Ira Hicks.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

NOTICE OF HEARING ACCOUNT
Following account has been filed

for settlement and will be heard on Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912, at 9 a. m.:
First partial account of J. W. Noffsinger, executor of Susan Moore.
PATRICK A. BERRY, Probate Judge.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Sign Big Hand

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sherbondy of Akron, who have been visiting for several days with relatives in Mt. Vernon, left Tuesday for a trip to various points along the lakes.